

Python Summary 1: Variables, Operators and Printing

Variables

Variables are created by assigning a value to them. The assignment operator is '='. Variables can be of different types, for example a string (str), an integer (int) or a boolean (bool) value which can be True or False. Variables should have sensible names which make it clear what value they represent. The value of a variable may be changed by assigning a new value to it.

Examples:

```
name = "John Smith"
age = 53
has_drivers_licence = True
```

Operators

Operators act on variables (or values) to produce a result.

Here are some common numeric operators:

Operator	Name	Example	Example result
+	Addition	4 + 5	9
-	Subtraction	24 - 12	12
*	Multiplication	3 * 5	15
**	Exponentiation	5 ** 2	25
/	Division	7/2	3.5
//	Integer Division	7/2	3

And some String operators:

Operator	Name	Example	Example result
+	Concatenation	"John" + " " + "Smith"	"John Smith"
*	Multiplication	"Fizz" * 3	"FizzFizzFizz"

Printing

A string, or other object can be printed to the console using a print() statement. The thing you want to print goes inside the brackets.

Examples:

```
print("Hello world!")
print(45)
print("Fizz" * 3)
```

Test Yourself:

Write some code to accomplish the following tasks in order:

1. Create a string variable, and print it to the console.
2. Create a second string variable, and print the concatenation of the two strings.
3. Create two integer variables. Print their sum (what you get when you add them) and their product (multiply).